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**Please amend the Substitute Specification as follows:**

(An appendix with a clean copy of the amendments to the Specification is attached)

VW  
3/25/08

17.28  
**Page 4, lines ~~16-27~~**

Database systems such as the Oracle8™ server, manufactured by Oracle Corporation and described in Leverenz, et al., *Oracle8 Server Concepts*, release 8.0, Oracle Corporation, Redwood City, CA, 1998., move a copy of a database closer to its users by *replicating* the original database at a location closer to the user. The replicated data base may replicate the entire original or only a part of it. Partial replications of a database are termed *table snapshots*. Such table snapshots are read-only. The user of the partial replication determines what part of the original database is in the table snapshot. Consistency with the original database is maintained by *snapshot refreshes* that are made at times that are determined by the user of the table snapshot. In a snapshot refresh, the table snapshot is updated to reflect a more recent state of the portion of the original database contained in the snapshot. For details, see Chapter 30, pages 5-11 ~~pages 30-5 through 30-11~~ of the Leverenz reference. The pages are numbered in the reference as pages 30-5 through 30-11

VW  
3/25/08

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**Page 8, line ~~16~~ – page 9, line ~~7~~:**

Continuing in more detail with queryable cache 219, the data cached in queryable cache 219 is contained in cache database 236, which, like any database, contains data, in this case, copies of datasets (database tables) from source database 241 that are cached in queryable cache 219, and a query engine (QE 221), which runs queries on the datasets in cached data 223. The portion of queryable cache 219 which receives queries from data access layer 253 is data access interface 212 (DA 212). Data access interface 212 has two functions:

- It determines whether the query can be executed on cached data 223 required to execute query 215 and generates miss signal 216 if it does not.
- If cached data 223 does contain the data, it puts query 215 into the proper form for cache database 236.

Data access interface 212 makes the determination whether the query can be executed by analyzing the query to determine the query's *context*, that is, what datasets are required to execute the query and then consulting a description of cached data 223 to determine whether these datasets are present in cached data 223. The datasets are specified in the query by means of dataset identifiers, and consequently, the context is for practical purposes a list of the identifiers for the required data sets. The description 223 of course includes the dataset identifiers for the cached data sets. If the required datasets are present, data access interface 212 makes cache query 245, which has the form required to access the data in cache data base 236. Cache database 236 returns cache result 247, which data access interface 212 puts into the form required for result 217.

VW  
3/25/08  
Page 13, lines <sup>10 14</sup> 6-10

Continuing with the details of queryable cache 302 and beginning with DA interface 304, interface 304 receives a global context 318 from query dispatcher 351 and depending on whether the datasets for the queries are in cache database 347, provides either local context 316 or a miss signal 319. DA interface 304 has two main components: query analyzer 313 and cache database description manager (CDB) 303.

VW  
3/25/08  
Page 14, lines <sup>12 22</sup> 6-17

An entry 501(i) for a given dataset is accessed in a preferred embodiment by a hash function 503, which takes global dataset ID (global DSID) 511 for the dataset and hashes it into an entry index 509 in table 305. CDB description manager 303 then searches table 305 for the entry 501 whose field 503 specifies global DSID 511 beginning at entry index 509. If no such entry is found, the dataset is not in cache database 347 and CDB description manager 303 signals a miss 311 to query analyzer 313. Table 305 may also include entries 501 for global datasets that are not presently cached in cache database 347; in such entries, local dataset ID 505 has a null value and a miss is returned in response to the null value. The purpose of such entries is to maintain number of queries information 507 for such data sets, so that dataset manager 323 can determine whether to add the entry's dataset to cache database 347.